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SELECTED TALES.

From the New York Illustrated Magazine.

HARRY LINTON,
Or, The Rescue.

BY WILLIAM R. LLOYD.

(*Concluded.*)

About ten o'clock, Frederick Turner, carefully raising the window, and letting himself gently off into the branches of the tree, slowly descended to the ground. As he reached the foot of the tree, he looked in at the window, and catching the eye of Pelton, he knew that he was discovered. Running rapidly across the garden, which was at the west side of the house, he bounded over the fence into the road, just as Pelton and his gang issued from the door and commenced pursuit. Crossing the road he hid himself in a thick clump of bushes by the side of a large rock, close by the river's edge, where he thought he would be safe, but he was mistaken. The party scoured the fields and by-ways in every direction, for some fifty or sixty rods from the house, and after having nearly given up the pursuit were returning to the house, when, as they were passing the bushes where Frederick was concealed, one of them suggested that he might have hid himself there. Hearing this, Frederick knew that he must either cross the river, or be caught and taken back to the house. The river at this particular spot, and for some twenty yards on either hand was very deep, but being an expert swimmer, he let himself down silently into the water, and by swift strokes of his hands and feet, had nearly made his way to the other side, when he heard one of the party exclaim:—

"Hist! hark!—there he is upon the water, nearly across. Be quick! hasten!" he added, as two or three of them sprang into the river, "or he will escape."

Frederick hastened across, and as soon as he came to the bank crawled up into the bushes, and, though the vines and brambles rendered it very difficult, forced his way through for about twenty or thirty rods, when he struck into a small foot-path, which led out into the road to L—— and continued in a running pace a mile or more, until being sure that he was beyond the reach of his pursuers he slackened his speed, though he still walked at a brisk pace until he reached his destination, where he found Harry Linton in the volunteer camp.

Upon hearing the story of Frederick Turner, Linton explained the circumstances to Captain Henly, and requested permission, and asked Linton who he would like to take with him. Linton replied, that he thought Joseph Reddy would suit his purpose as well as any of them. Linton then sought for Reddy, and finding him, detailed to him the particulars of his story, and inquired if he was willing to give his assistance toward rescuing the family of 'Squire Turner from the domineering rule of Pelton and his party. Reddy replied that he was not only willing but anxious to accompany him. Linton then stated to Reddy the plans which he had formed, and the manner in which he wished to proceed in the execution of them. These will also be divulged to the reader as we proceed with our story. In the meanwhile we must introduce another character into our history, promising that our notice of him shall be very brief.

There was, about midway between the village, in which happened the principal events related in this sketch, and the town of L——, a large and handsome dwelling in which resided Col. Sperry, a rich old country gentleman. This Col. Sperry was a jovial, liberal-hearted sort of genius, and were it not for one thing, would have been a very respectable man indeed. But this one thing will undoubtedly be quite sufficient to draw down upon him the maledictions of the greater portion of our readers. He was a tory, and staunch friend of the crown, and uncompromisingly hostile to the interests and purposes of the rebels, as he was pleased to term the friends of liberty. Col. Sperry was a man well known, by report at least, to nearly all the inhabitants of that part of the state; his political opinions, however, were *not* very well known, except to those who were like himself. Now, to induce those who were disaffected to the American cause to side with the royal army and take up arms against their countrymen, this rank old tory had secretly offered to furnish, free of expense, the complete uniform of a British soldier, together with necessary arms and equipments, to any person or persons, living in the same county in which he resided, who would enlist their names as the allies of Britain. Quite a number of persons in that region had complied with his proposition, and turned traitors to their country. By some means or other, Harry Linton gained knowledge of the offer of Col. Sperry, and was resolved to take advantage of it, and turn it to the accomplishment of his purposes.

About the middle of the day, Linton, together with Reddy and Frederick Turner, left the volunteer camp and proceeded on the road to his native village. Continuing in this direction for seven or eight miles they then turned off into another road, that led past the residence of Colonel Sperry, which was situated in a low, swampy tract of country, nearly two miles north of the main road leading from L—— to their point of destination. They reached the house of Col. Sperry, two or three hours before sunset, and, going to the door, asked if the Colonel was at home, and finding him in, Linton represented themselves as friends of the king, and that they wished to avail themselves of the offer which they understood he had made, to equip those who were willing to join the royal army and help to quell the rebellion of the colonists. The Colonel invited them in, and readily agreed to comply with their request; but as it was getting late, and there was no immediate hurry, he told them they had better remain for the night. Linton replied that he supposed there was no great need of immediate haste, but, nevertheless, understanding that there was a party of royalists some half a dozen miles or so to the westward, they would like to join them if possible that night, as it was very impossible how long they would remain there. "In fact," added Linton, "it is more than probable they will leave for the British camp in a very short time, perhaps to-morrow."

"Ah! very well," answered the colonel, "that alters the case. Come in and you shall soon be ready, and if you wish you can leave without delay."

They therefore entered the house, and were soon dressed in the uniforms of British soldiers, and supplied with the requisite arms and ammunition. They then seated themselves around the table, and partook of a bountiful supper which had been prepared for them by the family of of Col. Sperry. After this they remained an hour or two, until sundown, engaging in conversation with their host, assenting without controversy to whatever sentiments he saw fit to advance. Soon after sunset they left the mansion of the Colonel and proceeded on their journey at a rapid pace, and a little before ten o'clock arrived at the village, and crossed over to the cottage of Mrs Linton, who was at first very much frightened at the appearance of three red coats; yet when she recognized her son and Frederick Turner, she received them with a hearty welcome.—After explaining to his mother the cause of their present appearance, and their intention if possible, to rescue the family of 'Squire Turner from their confinement.—Harry requested her to prepare the house and be ready to receive the family as guests for a short time, if they should succeed in their design. They then left the cottage and recrossing the river, proceeded to the house of Turner. In the meantime we will precede them for a short space, and ascertain the condition of affairs within the mansion, after the escape of Frederick Turner, and previous to his re-appearance with Linton and Reddy.

As we have seen, the party of Pelton were unsuccessful in their efforts to prevent the escape of Frederick, and giving up the pursuit they returned to the house; and, although they were not apprehensive that the other members of the family would attempt to escape, yet, to be on the safe side, they placed one of their number as guard in the chamber of the family for the rest of the night. The following day passed on without the occurrence of anything unusual. At night the family were placed in another room, from which it would have been impossible for any person to escape, either by the window or in any other manner thus rendering it unnecessary to have any one to watch them. The tories occupied the same room in which they had lodged tince their arrival, and passed the time in their unusual noisy, boisterous manner; drinking and swearing, singing and telling stories, and in divers other practices, of which time or space will not allow a description in this history. Late in the evening, while they were thus employed, they were somewhat startled by hearing their sentinel cry out—"Who goes there?" and the answer quickly returned: "Friends of the king, who wish to join your party."

"And right glad shall we be to have you—come in, and you will find us a jolly set."

Pelton, immediately opening the door and admitting the strangers, perceived that there were three of them, fully equipped with the dress and arms of British soldiers. The three men entering the room with Pelton, and sitting down with the party, joined them in talking and relating adventures, and even did not refuse to drink with them to the sentiment: "success to the soldiers of the king," when offered by one of the company. After a little while, Linton stated to the leader of the party, that they had for some time been thinking of taking up arms in the cause of the king, and that hearing of his party they had resolved to join them. Pelton replied that he was very glad to receive them, and described to Linton and his companions their proceedings since their arrival in the house of 'Squire Turner; the escape of young Turner the preceding night, and their fears of his return accompanied by a party of provincial soldiers, as it was known that there was such with in the distance of a few leagues; he also described the present situation of the family of Turner, and made known his intention to depart from the house early the next morning, taking with him 'Squire Turner, whom he knew to be a very influential man, and his daughter, and make the best of their way to the camp of the British commander, leaving the old lady and the white-headed negro to take care of themselves. Linton then enquired if there were any persons in the chamber with the family to prevent their escape, if they should take it into their heads to attempt it. Pelton answered that, considering it to be impossible for any one to escape from the room in which they were at present confined, he had deemed it to be unnecessary; "but," said he, "I do not know, on the whole," but it would be the better way, and then we shall be quite sure of their safety."

Linton replied that he thought it would be as well if a couple of men were to be placed in the room with the family, and to show his wish to serve them, suggested that he might be one of them, to which Pelton assented. Frederick Turner, coming forward declared his readines to be the other, to which also Pelton acquiesced. Joseph Reddy proposed, that as two would be sufficient to watch the prisoners, to take the place of sentinel outside. Pelton replied that as he was anxious to be employed, he had no doubt that the man at the door would be very glad to give up his night watch to him and exchange places.

Accordingly the man without was ordered in, and Reddy was instated in his place, as sentinel for the remainder of the night; and, at the same time Linton and Frederick Turner were stationed in the room with the family to guard against the possibility of their escape. Pelton and his gang congratulated each other upon this addition to their number, and determined to have a merry time for the remainder of the night; but as the greater portion of them had already drank to much strong drink to remain sober, and the rest were fast verging to the same helpless condition, their revelry was in a short time hushed, and they were stretched upon the floor in the deep, heavy, stupid slumber of inebriation. This was the time for Linton to carry out his project, and we shall presently see how cautiously and successfully he improved it.

The chamber in which the family were confined was a room of about sixteen by twenty feet in size, and situated in the west side of the house. When Linton and Frederick entered the apartment, 'Squire Turner was seated in his "old arm chair," which his captors had been kind enough to take to him from the sitting room below. Mrs Turner was reclining upon the bed, while Mary was seated upon a low stool, her head resting upon the window seat, and apparently deeply absorbed in thought. Old Jerry lay upon the floor in one corner of the room, and though not asleep seemed to be in a drowsy mood.—The, two men, on their entrance into the room, seated themselves in a couple of chairs near the door, and after a few moments, Linton addressed two or three questions to the 'Squire, who did not seem inclined to enter into conversation with his jailors. Linton, rising from his seat, approached the window, near which was seated Mary, who, at the first sound of his voice had directed her eyes towards him, and was now intently scanning his features, which were partially concealed by the broad fore-piece of the cap which he wore.

Seizing her hand he said: "Do you not know me, Mary?"

"Oh, Harry! is it you?" and the lovers were clasped in each other's arms.

"What! How! What means this?"—exclaimed 'Squire Turner coming forward; "Harry Linton! why my boy, how do you do? So then my Frederick found you, did he? and you have come to release us from this hateful imprisonment?"

"Yes, father, you see that I have kept my promise," answered Frederick, springing forward and grasping his hand.

"Aye, and may God bless you for it as you deserve. But how! what's this?" he added in a stern stone, as he first perceived they were dressed in the British uniform; "is this the flag you serve under?—and have you turned traitors to your country, that you might serve your friends?—Perish freedom forever! ere I accept it on such vile terms as these. Away with you!"

"Nay, father, we are not British soldiers, but friends—good and true—to our country; our dress is but a disguise, that we might deceive those wretches below, and by pretending friendship to the king, more easily effect your liberation."

"Well, by my faith, this plan of yours must be a bold one; but do you think you can succeed without a discovery?"

Linton replied that he entertained but little doubt of it, for "the party below being all of them in a drunken sleep, from which they would not be easily awoke, there would be little danger of discovery; and even should they be discovered the men were so drunk, that they would be unable to prevent their escape." He then related the manner in which they had entered the house and had agreed to join the tories—how that he had advised the leader to place a guard of two men in their chamber, and had contrived to get himself and Frederick appointed to the office, and also how his friend Reddy had managed to take the place of sentinel for the night.

After making the necessary preparation for their escape, the family, proceded by Linton and old Jerry, and followed by Frederick, left the chamber and descended the stairs as noiselessly as possible.—As they gained the bottom, Linton struck his feet against some object, which he rightly suspected to be one of the drunken sleepers. Speaking in a low whisper, he requested them to halt a moment until he opened the door, which he did in as careful a manner as he could; then seizing the feet of the sleeper, who lay directly in the way of those who wished to pass out, and telling Jerry to take him by the shoulders, they attempted to remove him to the other side of the passage; but at the first movement the fellow awoke and began to mutter something which they could not understand. Jerry instantly thrust his huge fist into his mouth, and seizing hold of the collar of his coat with the other hand, motioned to Linton, to carry him out into the open air, which they accordingly did. He now began to kick and scream as well as he was able, and there was danger that he would awake his companions within the house. Linton was in a dilemma; if they left the fellow here, he would awake the party, and they might be sober enough to prevent their escape, or, at least to track them to their place of refuge; and what else he should do with him was more than he could imagine. Old Jerry, however, being strong and powerful soon settled that question. Lifting the man from the ground, he placed him upon his shoulders in spite of his resistance, and asked Linton where he should carry him, who replied that it would be best to carry him with them; and accordingly Jerry started off with the man on his back in the direction of Mrs Linton's cottage; and was soon followed by Linton and Reddy, and his master's family. In a short time they arrived opposite the cottage, and crossing the small foot bridge, which was concealed from the view of those who were unacquainted with its location by the bushes which thickly grew upon the margin of the stream, they were safely sheltered, beneath the roof of Harry Linton and his mother.

Our tale is finished; suffice it to add, that in the morning the tories finding their new companions had flown, and with them their prisoners, besides one of their own number, speedily deserted the house and left that part of the State. Whether they went is not certainly known, but they are supposed to have joined the British army, and fought against their country, as was their declared intention. The same day 'Squire Turner and his family, returned to their own home, and lived free from interruption during the remaining period of the war. Harry Linton and Joseph Reddy returned to the volunteer camp in L——, taking with them their prisoner; and soon after, Captain Henly and his company, which had now increased to over seventy men, proceeded to the head quarters of the army in Cambridge. Harry Linton soon rose from the private ranks to the post of Captain in the Continential army, and distinguished himself as a brave soldier, and a skilful and efficient officer; and at length, when the war was ended, and the Independence of America was acknowledged by the mother country, and the various other nations of Europe, he returned to his native village, and was rewarded for the toils and hardships which he had undergone, by the hand of his beloved Mary, and enjoyed with her a long and peaceful life.

Soon after entering his nineteenth year, Frederick Turner joined the provincial army, and by various bold and daring acts of bravery he soon earned from his comrades the sobriquet of "Bold Fred."

New Haven, April, 1846.

The Fortune Hunter.

"Bob," said an uncle, rushing into my room, "I'm ruined!"

"Really," said I, knocking the ashes from my third and last cigar.

"Yes, ruined, irredeemably so—my speculations, bets, and all, have blown up together; and here I am at sixty, fairly done up—diddled—clean out!"

"Devilish pity!—what must we do?—I'm as badly off as you, and lost all my expectations, which were the capital on which I traded in society."

My uncle looked grave for the first time. His philosophy being Epicurean, according to the practice of the nineteenth century, he lived in the present moment, enjoying life at the races, the clubs, and dabbling now and then (adding, so to speak, red pepper to brandy,) in those successors of lotteries—fancy stocks. He had hitherto flourished in them, and I on him, as his favorite.

After making this startling announcement, a silence of some minutes ensued, during which time I finished smoking, and my uncle broke forth—"Bob, you are thirty-one years old?"

"Worse than that, thirty-three!"

"And you have a glimmering of gray hairs."

"Too true, uncle."

"You must get married. It's full time to give up your vagabond life."

"Fine talk, uncle, but who is to support me?"

"Your wife; marry an heiress."

"That's just what I have been, with all my seeming indifference to marriage, ready to do. But an heiress is like a ghost or griffin, spoken or written of, but never seen."

"Try, try, my boy! Our affairs are desperate. The whole pandemonium of tradesmen will become yet more importunate, when they learn the full extent of my losses, which will be before many weeks; your character will come down with my purse; so go to work, without a moment's delay."

"Well, uncle, I'll try."

That evening, I dressed and went to a concert at the theatre; Ole Bull was extracting rapture from catgut, and just as he was finishing his part, I essayed to change my position in order to get a nearer view of a new beauty, a divinity outright, in the boxes, when, whom should I espy but my tailor, to whom I owed an old bill of precisely six hundred and thirty dollars. I could not dodge him. *Fas est hob hoste doceri*, which, being literally interpreted, means, it is wise ask the opinion of your tailor; so, going up to him and extending my hand, I exclaimed, "This Norwegian monster is really wonderful!"

"Quite so," said Mr Mortimer Shears; and thereupon we discussed the trembling fiddle-strings at length.

"Pray, Mr Shears," said I, "can you tell me the name of that lady?" and pointing at the same time to the unknown beauty.

"Perfectly. It is Miss ——, of Carolina. The old gentleman with her is her father. They live in Walnut street, and I had occasion to visit him on professional business last week."

"I thought as much, Mr Shears. I could not be mistaken in your coat," said I, eyeing through my glass the garment of the Carolina gentleman.

Mr Shears blushed deeply and bowed thanks, and hinted at the great wealth of the strange parties.

Here was game. How to get acquainted, to become fairly intimate in the house of the rich fair one, was a question. A hum-drum introduction—frigid, ordinary visit—these would not suit my necessities. A bold thought struck me—I will carry it out. I will get in the house not for minutes—but for days and nights. I will appear in the most interesting position to a sympathetic woman. I will storm the fortress. I will retrieve my fortune. So I murmured confidentially to myself.

The concert was breaking up, the Southerner passed by, hanging on her father's arm—more lovely from a close look. My love and ambition were alike fired.

"Cab, sur-r?—does the gentleman want a cab?" said Jimmy Haggerty.

"Yes, my good fellow. Do you see that lady and gentleman getting into a coach before us?"

"Yes, to be sure."

"Well, drive after them, and just as they are setting themselves down at their door, I wish to be set down too, but not quite so gently, along side of them."

"The gentleman wishes to be upset. I sees through it all, but there will be damages to the cab, and—"

"Yes, I'll give you ten dollars."

"How can you, when you're senseless on the hard brick pavement?"

"Well, take it now. Drive quickly or you will miss your work."

In a few moments the carriage we were following stopped at a splendid mansion. The lady and her father alighted, and just as they were on the marble steps, my cabman's horse becoming suddenly restive, the wheel ran against a convenient lamp-post, and the cab was thrown against the coach; and in attempting to get out I was thrown with my head against the curb-stone. In truth, Jimmy had managed so well that my fall was no trifle. The skin on my forehead was cut, and the blood, which the excitement of the evening had given in extra quantity to that region, flowed with decent profusion. A shriek of terror in the sweetest imaginable tone came from the lady, as she was standing on the steps of the house, and she turned round on hearing the noise of the mishap. I became, as in duty bound, senseless, but contrived to understand that the fair one was very much agitated, and that her father, instantly assembling the servants, had me borne into the house, not forgetting to curse my driver, who was all contrition. I was conveyed to a chamber and laid gently on a velvet couch. Very soon a doctor appeared, who pronounced the case, seeing the swoon continued, a critical one, and thereupon my charmer decided to give me her best attention; her humanity being strongly appealed to by my dangerous situation.

God of love! (I mean the ancient gentleman who wore no clothes, but a bow and quiver!) what electric shocks of passion and delight thrilled through every fibre of my frame, as the dear soft hand of my beloved one wiped off the gore, and gently bathed my wounds! What ecstasy of joy his consciousness was returning!—How was I flattered when she remarked to her father, on my classic profile, and compared my look to the wounded Hector!

I slept by fits and starts that night. After I had made some sort of a toilet, the next morning by the aid of my host's servants, I was ready to receive a visit from my beautiful nurse. She came, all sympathy. Her congratulations were so gentle, at my escape from mortal danger, her words so earnest and soft-toned, that I would gradually get better; her tender of hospitality so complete, and her light morning dress so becoming, that she looked infinitely more lovely than before; I inwardly blessed her, the cab-man and my stars which gave me such delight.

As the physician had given strict orders to keep my chamber quiet, and her attendance in my chamber was evidently so cheering to my spirits, I was fortunately freed from the visits of her father, and I had the dear delight of seeing her alone.—Several days passed in this sweet reverie. I began to get better. How could I help myself? The young lady was still attentive, kind, and soft-spoken and sympathetic. I thought I had made an impression. At the end of the fifth day I was sure I had, and determined to speak, if occasion offered, with other language than the grateful glances of an invalid's eye.

Being so much recruited, I expressed a wish to leave the house the next day, feeling that my claim on the hospitality of my friends could not longer be extended to meet my emergency. This being known, the father of my beloved entered the chamber. He apologized for not visiting me, and explained the peremptory nature of the physician's order to let no one enter my room unnecessarily, as long as there was the least show of danger.

I murmured my gratitude to him, and expressed a fear that I could never repay the unremitting and invaluable attention of his daughter.

"My wife, you mean!"

At this announcement, I felt like a man reviving in a family vault, where he had been put prematurely by mistake! I awoke to death indeed. What a terrible mistake of mine and Mortimer Shears!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DARING BURGLARY.—The alarm of fire last night was caused by the cry of murder, proceeding from the house of Mr Joseph Smith, residing in the old Asylum building on Scio street. After effecting an entrance into the house, the burglars proceeded to the sleeping room of Mr Smith, and commenced a thorough search for his money, which, fortunately, he had taken the precaution to put under his pillow, amounting to a considerable sum. In the course of the search, they came in contact with the bed, and actually took Mr S. from it, when he escaped from them and ran almost naked to a house some 80 rods distant, and aroused the inmates. On repairing to the spot the scoundrels had made good their escape. The wife of Mr S. made her way to the chamber, and aroused a man sleeping there, who gave out the cry of murder, supposing that was actually the case.—*Rochester Dai. Advertiser.*

CARS RUNNING BY WIND.—On Saturday morning last, during a high wind from the west, several cars of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad came running down through the town, at very fine speed, but keeping within the speed prescribed by the laws of the corporation.—First came the passenger car, and forty or fifty feet behind it, the baggage car, as if running express; then a few rods behind came three freight cars, linked together, at a speed more business-like, as freight cars should do. A few minutes afterwards the locomotive came furiously down the road, aided by both wind and steam, captured the fugitive cars, (though we believe not till the leading one had reached the end of the track,) and departed for Tiffin. The road thus run over is nearly on a dead level.—*Sandusky Clarion.*

The low rates of travel on the Hudson River—25 to 50 cents a passenger—fill the steamboats daily with crowds. The new boat George Washington, which will be completed and put on the river in a short time, will be a powerful competitor. The mammoth is 340 feet in length, 40 feet wide, has 1500 horse power engines, 80 inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke. The builders and owners expect the G. W. to beat any steamer that floats.—*Newark D. Adv.*

The quantity of coal sent to market from the Schuylkill region last week was 23,223 tons, showing an increase of about 2000 over last week. The company's estimate for the months of January, February, March and April, was 250,000 tons.—They have sent 232,223 13 tons, and have one week's work to perform before the close of the month. The Miner's Journal says they will exceed the estimate.

DEATH OF THE ASTRONIENER BESSEL.—This eminent savant, the most distinguished astromener of Europe, died in Koningsburg in Prussia, on the 17th of March, after a long illness, in the 62d year of his age. The death of this truly great man will long be deeply felt and deplored by the scientific world.—*Traveller.*

CHEAP ENOUGH!—The Supreme Court were engaged Friday and Saturday in the trial of the case Webster *vs.* Caverly,—in which the Plaintiff charged the defendant with slander, and laid the damages at $6,000. The Court instructed the Jury, that under the law and the pleadings they must return a vendict tor the plaintiff, but they might exercise their discretion in assessing damage. After fifteen minutes consultation the jury returned a verdict for damages to the amount of *one cent*, which gives one quarter of a cent cost.—*Lowell Cour.*

A VARMINT.—The Apalchicola, Ga. Advertiser, of the 28th ult., mentions that a very large panther, probably the one that was so often heard and seen, and which created such a vast degree of excitement in that city, last summer—was shot, a few days since, at the old Butcher Pen, about three miles from town. He measured nearly ten feet from the nose to to the tip of the tail; had claws and tushes from an inch and a half to two inches long; and was altogether an "ugly customer."

The population of Russia is 63 millions, that of Austria 37 millions, and that of Prussia 16 millions.

Six Pickpockets were arrested in New York on Monday, while Van Amburgh's cavalcade was passing through the streets of the city.

A FEMALE ARMY.—The king Ashantee has 6,000 female troops, whose arms, accoutrements, and performances are said to be surprising.

Mr J. Y. Savage of New York, has manufactured a splendid Duplex Gold Watch, intended as a present from him to the President of the United States.

The Militia of the United States is commanded by 627 generals, 2670 general staff officers, 44,938 company officers, being in all, 62,205 officers. The forces under their command consist of 1,885,645 men.

Great alarm prevails among the Catholic hierarchy of Mexico, in apprehension of an invasion from the United States, and the falling of the church treasures into the hands of the heretics.

The fare between New York and Boston via. Norwich, is $2,00.

A Sturgeon weighing *fifty-six* lbs. was caught at the mouth of our river yesterday morning. "Speaking of sturgeons," we would remark that the fish of this name caught in the Hudson River, and sometimes known as the "Albany Beef," is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the sturgeon of our lakes generally, and especially those of Lake Winnebago. —*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

We saw yesterday, three large pickerel caught in a Seine just below South Hadley Falls, the largest of which weighed *fourteen and a half* pounds! This is one of the greatest fish of the kind, that we ever saw or heard of in this part of the country. The above pickerel was bought by Mr Savage and sent to Boston this morning,—*Spring. Repub.*

ANOTHER LINK BROKEN.—The Zanesville Courier announces the death of Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of that place, aged 86 years. She had, in early life, been an inmate and domestic in the house of General Washington.

We are pleased to learn that the crops in our vicinity are getting on finely, and that there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. We have seen a specimen of rye grown within a few miles of our town, which was about six feet high and headed. —*Cheraw, S. C., Gaz.*

There are twenty-three blast furnaces in Sciota and Lawrence counties, Ohio, which will make this year 38,450 tons of pig, which, at $30 per ton, the current market price, amounts to $1,123,500. Each furnace employs on an average one hundred hands.

There are sixty steamboats with an aggregate tonage of 25,575 tons, which visit the port of Buffalo, besides twenty propellers.

Strawberries made their appearance in Jacksonville, Ga., two or three weeks since. The thermometer on Saturday last stood as high as 1 degree.

The Presbyterian Church, Charleston, Va. was entirely destroyed by fire week before last.

The dwelling house of Mr Joseph Abbott of Chester was consumed by fire, on Monday eve., 20th ult., together with his two barns and all his other out-buildings, with most of their contents. A part only of his furniture was saved. Loss at least $2000—insured $1000 at Hampshire Mutual. The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock, in the woodshed. The family, we understand, were aroused by the howlings of a faithful dog; otherwise, some of them might have fallen victims to the flames.—*Spring. Gaz.*

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We have seen a new counterfeit ten dollar note on the Washington Bank, Boston, well executed, purporting to have been engraved by Terry, Felton & Co., Boston and Providence, letter A., dated Jan. 1, 1845, payable to I. Stone. Vignette an Eagle—on the right a lady with her left arm on the shoulder of an Indian, on the left a cupid encircling the head of Washington with a wreath.—*Plymouth Memorial.*

On Saturday evening constable Gustavus Andrews arrested an elegant young gentleman, who stated his name to be Jno. Scott, for passing, at Oak Hall, a $10 bill of the Citizen's Bank, Augusta, skilfully altered to a ten on the Stamford Bank, Conn. On Friday, he passed a similar bill at the store of Wm. H. Leonard, shoedealer, Marshall street. The Citizen's Bank never went into operation. Scott professes to hail from St. Louis. His present tie-up is Leverett street jail.—*Boston Post.*

A man painted black and otherwise disguised, attempted to rob a woman residing near Bealsville, Monroe Co., Ohio.—She had sold a horse for $75, which fact the villain knew. He demanded the whole amount. She gave him some bank notes, and desired that he would count them. As he stooped to do so, she struck him over the head with a poker, and then alarmed the neighborhood. In a few minutes the man was found dead. So says the Belmont Chronicle.

About 150 Canadian brickmakers passed over the Western Railroad week before last, destined we understand, to Malden in this State.

The sailors tried in the U. S. Circuit Court for mutinous conduct on board the ship Shenandoah, on her passage from New York to Philadelphia, have been acquitted.

The site of the late Howard Athenæum was sold yesterdad to Edward A. Raymond for $4 per foot, about $40,000. An opera is talked of.

Three negroes were arrested in Baltimore county a few days ago, having in their possession three fine horses, and about $600 in gold, supposed to have been stolen. They are now in jail.

A New York paper says it is computed that one million passengers annually pass up and down the Hudson river. The price of passage varies during the season; but averaging the price for a year at one dollar, the revenue to the steamboat owners is a million of dollars yearly.

The number of boats, and the amount of business that is to be done on that river this year will be enormous.

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, May 7, 1846.

MR INGERSOLL reiterated his charges against Mr Webster, on Monday of last week, speaking as he said from authority which he derived from the State Department, by virtue of his office as chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs.—Our readers are probably aware that of the secret service fund appropriated by law, not over five thousand dollars was ever used from the establishment of Government to the time Mr Webster became Secretary of State. Mr Ingersoll stated that Mr Webster during the first thirteen months he was in office, received from this fund into his own hands $13,000, and previous to his retirement from office $17,060. He charged Mr Webster with being a defaulter up to Jan. 1845, of a considerable amount and *intimates* that he was compelled to settlement by fear of compulsion.

Mr Ashmun of this District followed Mr Ingersoll, not in reply to the charges against Mr Webster especially, but in giving a brief epitome of Mr Ingersoll's public life. Mr Ingersoll charged Mr Ashmun with *deviating* from the truth or in plainer language said Mr A. *lied!* An uproar ensued. A whig member from Pennsylvania, acquainted with Mr Ingersoll's transactions to which Mr Ashmun was alluding, here rendered an explanation, declaring that Mr Ingersoll's course in the matter was perfectly honorable. Mr Ashmun continued amid groans and hisses, and *significantly* remarked that he came from a portion of country where the pistol was not in vogue and where the people did not countenance *drunkenness!*—but plainly intimated that if Mr Ingersoll wanted satisfaction elsewhere he was ready.

Mr Ashmun spoke his hour and soon left Washington for Massachusetts. A committee was then appointed to learn how Mr Ingersoll obtained possession of the information published by him, and another to inquire into the truth of the fact charged against Mr Webster with a view to his impeachment.

WM. L. MCKENZY is out with another expose of the doings of politicians. It is no more interesting than his work of September last, but contains many *gems* too precious to be lost sight of. Besides its exposures it gives some sentiments worthy of being treasured up. In speaking of public printing he says, page 145—"If Printing (Governmental) and Banking could be settled permanently, it would be a blessing to America, for *more than half the legislation of the United States* is devoted exclusively to these two subjects."—*Enpassant*—a measure is before Congress proposing in future to let Congressional Printing out to the lowest bidder. Should such a Bill pass it will reduce the expenses of printing $100,000 per year, an item of considerable importance in the present exigency of National Affairs, when wars are threatening on every side of us. But it is with printing as with every thing pertaining to political parties and governmental affairs, (behind the curtains) corrupt as the pit of darkness. There is no purity, nor goodness, nor patriotism in the age, and the exposure of McKenzy is a correct epitome of the corruption of the two prominent parties of our country, qualified in baseness only by their success, and the inducement which official power affords for corrupt practices.

TEXAS.—A few days later news has been received at New Orleans. No intelgence of great interest has been received from the army. We understand that Gen. Taylor is still in undistubed possession of the left bank of the Rio Grande. The Houston Star of the 9th inst, says that the country along the coast has been visited by remarkably severe storms, and the torrents of rain that have fallen, have, it is feared, seriously injured the crops in many places. The estimated expenses of the State of Texas for the year, are $95,763.

MEXICO.—We learn from the Boston Traveller that news from the city of Mexico has been received up to the 2d, at N. Orleans. There has been no revolution. Such a thing, however, is still talked of.—The Government of Parades was evidently unpopular; and although all things were quiet, an overrun in favor of the Santa Anna party was not unlikely to take place any day.

NEW PUBLIC HOUSE IN NORTHAMPTON.—We learn by the Hampshire Gazette, that Mr Daniel Collins has recently opened a new and spacious hotel to be called the *Nonatuck* House—the Indian name of the Town. It is located near the Railroad Depot—a commanding position for a public House.

The *Supreme Court* in session last week Judge Dewey presiding, disposed by trial of *one* case, Chicopee Bank vs. Moses E. Eagur. The action for libel against D. F. Ashley, was continued for trial at the next Term.

The night train of cars from Boston to Albany, meets with unexpected patronage. The train up averages about 60 passengers. The cars stop at the several stations sufficient time for passengers to take or leave the cars.

Arrival of the Great Western.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived in New York, at about 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in 17 days, 6 hours from Liverpool. The following summary of news we copy from the American Traveller:—

Parliament.—Since the departure of the Caledonia, Parliament does not seem to have accomplished any thing of importance. It had adjourned for the Easter holidays; after which it was expected that the Corn Bill would be taken up, pressed to a third reading, and sent to the Lords. Its fate is considered uncertain. The Tariff Bill hangs still by the way, after nearly three months of discussion. The opinions of some 300 members of the House of Commons are said to be in favor of the bill, while some 50 others, on whom the fate of the bill hangs, are represented as in an oscillating state; still its friends consider its ultimate passage as quite probable; though it may be with some amendments. The Irish Coercion Bill remains *in statu quo*. The Railway Commitees are overwhelmed with the multiplicity and intricacy of their labors. Railways seem destined to be the ruin of multitudes in Great Britain.

The Queen had ordered thanksgivings to be offered in all the English Churches, for the recent "glorious" victories in India; and the Archbishop of Canterbury has been employed to compose a suitable prayer for the occasion. Wilmer & Smith well remark: "The policy and good taste of such a movement may be questioned."—One would think that the destruction of some 10,000 or 15,000 lives would prove rather a hard subject to make a thanksgiving out of.

The aspect of commercial affairs, though still far from favorable, was less gloomy than at our previous advices. Some further heavy failures are reported. Large numbers of operatives in different parts of the Kingdom had struck for higher wages; their employers had refused to increase them, and accordingly business and trade was considerably affected for a time. American provisions were finding their way into market freely.

The Oregon Question seems to be regarded in England as virtually settled. Wilmer & Smith say:—

"The arrival at Havre with New York papers to the 19th ult., brings the debates in Congress, on this subject, three weeks later than the previous packet. The ultra-Oregon men appear to be losing ground, and the general feeling of the country, as well as of Congress, leaves little to apprehend now for belligerent results. Indeed, it is generally believed here that the dispute is virtually settled. We sincerely hope that this is not an assumption, but a *fact*."

Ireland still continues the scene of discontent, of poverty and suffering. The price of potatoes in Dublin has risen to 9d a stone (14 lbs.) for good ones, and 6 3-4d for very indifferent ones. This is an advance of at least a hundred per cent. on the prices of last year. Wilmer & Smith remark that:—

"While the walls of Parliament ring with the distress of Ireland, and the fears of a famine in that country are constantly present to the eyes of British statesmen, it is an undoubted fact that the receipt of butter, beef, flour and provisions, tho produce of the sister kingdom, in the Thames and the Mersey, are greater than at any former period. But the exports from Ireland establish two facts—the extreme fertility of the soil and the destitution of the populace. The poor farmer, in order to pay his rent, is obliged to send his produce to market, and the factor to whom he sends it immediately, tranships it to England where money is more abundant, and where the produce will command a better price."

While this state of things continues, we need not wonder to hear that emigration from Ireland continues with unabated violence. The quays at Cork are said to be crowded with emigrants for America.—One vessel had left that port with a full complement of passengers, and twenty-three others, with nearly four thousand emigrants, were preparing for sea. In addition to these, vessels were taking in emigrants on the Shannon, Bantry, Skibbereen, Kinsale, Youghal, Dungarvon, Waterford, and at all the large ports round the coast. The large mass of emigrants were said to be parties having the appearance of respectable farmers, taking with them sums from £500 to £10 each.

The accounts from the Continent of Europe contain very little of interest.

The French Chambers seem disposed to keep their naval force in an effective state. It is proposed to have an effective navy of 36 ships of the line, of which 20 are to be afloat and 16 upon the stocks; 55 frigates 40 afloat and 15 upon the stocks; 130 schooners and brigs, all afloat; and 16 transport ships; total, 231 sailing vessels. Besides this they propose to employ 100 steamers, with a force of 28,800 horses. It proposes, moreover, to add a steam force of 3,800 horse power, to be applied upon four ships of the line, four frigates, and four schooners; and a steam force of 800 horse power for two floating batteries, destined to defend the entrance of the rivers.

Spain is still in an unsettled political state. The latest accounts show that Narvaez's administration is at an end. Its dissolution was occasioned by the discovery of an intrigue, on the part of Christina and the Patriarch of the Indies, to supercede Narvaez, in favor of the intriguing woman's latest favorites—the Baron de Meer, and the Marquis de Villuma.

Portugal.—Highway robberies and murders are spoken of as not being unfrequent at the present moment in Portugal.

Within the last year 17 new ships have been built.

Greece.—The accounts from Greece continue to be of a most unfavorable character. A private letter from Athens, dated March 21, represents king Otho as a "blind, besotted Bavarian, totally unacquainted with the duties of a constitutional sovereign; a mere puppet in the hands of rapacious and venal ministers." The writer adds:—

"Never in modern days were known such cruelties and atrocities as are committed in this country. Hot eggs are placed under the armpits of women, and men are roasted alive on wooden spits to induce them to divulge the supposed or suspected repositories of hidden treasure.—All these unheard of atrocities are permitted by the government to pass with perfect impunity; so much so, indeed, that crime is now at a premium."

Austria.—The accounts respecting the Polish Revolution are very brief. The substance of all that we find is contained in the subjoined extract:—

Lemberg, March 13.—At seven o'clock this morning, Weseznivoki and E. Dembosski, the leaders of the late insurrection, were brought into this town in chains.—The former is said to have headed the attack on the troops at Nariof, on the night of the 21st of February, when two cadets were killed and two privates wounded.—The Government had set a price of a thousand florins on each of these leaders' heads. The reward in the case of Weseznivoki, falls to the lot of two countrymen, who discovered him lying upon a haystack, and delivered him on suspicion to the district authorities. He was disguised in a priest's garment, had cut and shaved off his whiskers and mustachios, and shaved his head behind. He said his name was Lepzcaski, and that he had fled out of Poland for the purpose of escaping persecution on account of his religion. It is expected that the capture of these chiefs will lead to important revelations with regard to the whole conspiracy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Is Prince Albert to be "King Consort?"—The rumor which was so rife some eight or ten months ago, that it is the desire of an illustrious personage that his Royal Highness Prince Albert should assume the rank and title of "King Consort," is not only again revived, but it is stated to be the expressed determination of her Majesty that as little time should be lost as possible in carrying into effect the royal wish on this rather ticklish subject. It is stated that Sir Robert Peel has made a promise, after "feeling his way" among his present, and some of his former most influential supporters, to introduce the subject at some fitting and opportune occasion (and at an early period) to the notice of the legislature.

Shipwreck in White Bay.—The American bark Winipiac, bound for Havanna, on beating out of the harbor, 2d April, missed stays, and went on shore in White Bay, where she was likely to become a total wreck. The Queen steamer was despatched to her assistance. Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our Cove correspondent, acquainting us that this vessel has become a total wreck.—*Wilmer and Smith's Times.*

STILL LATER.

Steamship Cambria, from Liverpool for Boston, ashore on Cape Cod.

The Steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool 19th ult., at 4 P. M., arrived in Halifax, 1st inst., at noon, and left at 4 o'clock. She brought from 90 to 100 passengers, about of which were landed at Halifax. On Saturday night about 20 m. to 12, the weather being foggy, the boat running about half speed, and just in the act of stopping for the purpose of sounding, she touched lightly on the bottom.—The engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast. An anchor and stern cable was then carried out, and after heaving on it, the anchor came home, the boat then canting broadside to the beach. It was then discovered by communicating with the shore, that she was aground on the beach, off Truro, Cape Cod, about five miles south of Highland Light, heading south. There was considerable swell on, although fortunately it was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, and every effort made to heave her off. About half past four o'clock yesterday morning, George B. Blake, Esq., and Capt. Chester, passengers, took horses to Plymouth, and thence came on by an express locomotive. At the latest accounts she was perfectly tight.

The steam tow-boat R. B. Forbes and steamer Gen. Lincoln, left this city in the evening to render assistance, and an express went to Hingham for the purpose of obtaining the steamer Mayflower to go down and take off her mails and passengers, and bring them to this city.—*Boston Courier.*

The Oregon question continued to be a fruitful source of discussion with the British journals. The speech of Mr Webster, and the propriety of settling the dispute upon the basis of 49, were much commented on. The London Times, by some called the organ of Lord Aberdeen, though it is more probably the mouth-piece of the Hudson's Bay Company—it is as bitter as ever in deriding and opposing the American title north of Columbia river, and states that latitude '49 was as far as the original claim of the United States extended, and that that line had never been conceded by the British statesmen. If conceded now, the Times claims the freedom of the Columbia, the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the Straits of Fuca, with full indemnity to the Hudson Bay Company for resigning their posts. The Times adds—

Between the propositions of the two governments lies the question of peace and war, narrowed as these controversies always are, to a small issue, but large enough to swallow the peace of the world. The moderate members of the United States Senate make 49 their "fighting line." President Polk is evidently more disposed to resistance than concession, and on our side we can really discover no motive or argument to induce us to depart from the position long ago assumed by the British Government."

The Oregon Question.—The two following letters from Lord Aberdeen close the correspondence between his Lordship and Mr Packenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory. The whole has now been printed in a complete form by order of the Houses of Parliament.

(The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr Packenham.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3, 1846.

Sir—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by her Majesty's government of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th of January, you took and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining clearly and authoritively whether the United States government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of arbitration in the Oregon question, on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

In thus acting you have in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was prepared to forward you on this subject.

We have nothing now to do but to await Mr Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an amicable issue by means of negociation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening. If not, it will then be for her Majesty's government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt in order to meet any emergency which may arise. I am, &c., ABERDEEN.

(Earl Aberdeen to Mr Packenham.)

Sir,—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February, with its enclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection by the United States, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

There is, of course, no time before he departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision as now announced.

Yours, &c., ABERDEEN.

Speculation was going on as to the fate of the tariff bill in the House of Lords.—Lord Essex, hitherto known as a great protectionist, had declared for free trade and the measures of the Ministry. Lord Stanley, who aspires to be Premier, was to lead the opposition in the upper House.

The printing establishment of Stevenson & Co., Edinburgh, which was also that of the University, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is immense, as the establishment was celebrated for its characters of all the Asiatic tongues, particularly the Chinese.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had slightly improved, but prices were without change.

Ireland.—The distress in Ireland continued without mitigation. Meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom to devise means of supplying the poor with work for food. There was no employment for artizans, and all were in a state of great destitution. At Clonmel a riot had taken place, and the mills and shops had been attacked and plundered by the mob.

Mr Peel stated in the House of Commons, that the suffering condition of the country had been the object of the attention of government by night and by day.

The Continent.—Attempt to kill King Louis Phillippe.—News has been received by Telegragh, that on Thursday, the 16th ult., the king was fired upon while taking his ride in the front of Fontainebleau, by a man seated on the wall. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, the Dutchess of Nemours, the Prince and Princess of Salome were in the carriage with the king. Three balls cut the fringes but no one was hurt. The Queen picked up a piece of the wadding. The assassin was immediately arrested. His name was Lecompte, and he was an old general guardian of the forest of Fontainebleau.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Abbazes, an independent power of Circassia, had rejected the offers of reconciliation of Russia, and had declared for Shiek Schamyl.

From the Hampden Tri-weekly Post of April 25.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—We have already said, or if we have not we say it now, that had the Court given the memorialists a fair hearing before uniting a verdict of acquittal, such verdict might be entitled to some respect, perhaps, even tho' premeditated; but with a single exception the members of that body lacked the common discretion to *assume* the virtue of impartiality. A vain and awkward struggle to preserve appearances by the most bungling act imaginable, was occasional-indulged in to be sure, but these spasmodic attempts were too palpable to deceive anybody who was not looking with ardent longings for the very conclusion arrived at.

When the Court arrived here the memorialists were formally notified of the fact and when it would be ready to proceed to the business of its appointment.—For what purpose were they notified of it unless it was to give them an opportunity to appear and substantiate by proof, if in their power, the charges they had made and pledged themselves to sustain? They regarded it so, and that the court so regarded it at the time, is proved by the fact that when the memorialists appeared in conformity with the notice, and requested to prosecute the charges through their attorney they were allowed the privilege, and their attorney was *recognized* and *treated* as *prosecutor* in all the proceedings up to the arrival of our Member of Congress, the feed attorney and political and confidential associate of the accused. After his arrival the memorialists were gravely told they had no rights, no interests in the investigation other than those pertaining to the most indifferent citizen; that notwithstanding they had instituted the charges and pledged their character as citizens to sustain them, had appealed directly to the President for an opportunity to do so and he has responded by ordering those very proceedings;—that notwithstanding they had been formally notified and had been allowed to appear through their attorney; that notwithstanding the latter had been recognized by the court in his legal capacity, and *appealed* to and *treated* as the *prosecutor*, still they were all there by the merest sufferance in the world and without the shadow of right, and that thenceforward the court and the accused were to be regarded as the only parties in attendance.

For what purpose were the memorialists thus disfranchised and cut off from all power to prosecute their own charges?—Was the measure of a necessary antecedent to the verdict of acquittal? If so how much is that verdict worth? Was it, on the other hand, in conformity with legal principles and precedents? If so, why were the memorialists recognized at all? Why were they notified if they were to take no part in them? Why allowed to act through an attorney if they attended as mere passive spectators? Why was their attorney allowed to direct in the introduction of witnesses, and to take the initiation into their examination, if both himself and his principals were without the shadow of right in the matter? One of two things is inevitable:—the Court either erred in allowing the memorialsists any jurisdiction in the first instance, or it erred in denying them all jurisdiction in the last. On the first hypothesis is betrayed ignorance of its duties—on the last recreancy to them; either strikes at the foundation of the final conclusion.

We venture the assertion that never before in any judicial proceedings whatever worthy the name, did the court allow or countenance attempts to impeach witnesses who had testified, and then deny those witnesses all opportunity to corroborate their testimony and defend their characters as was done here. Attempts were made to impeach the testimony of some of the memorialists and other witnesses in the case, and the court steadily refused them all opportunity to repel the imputations thus sought to be cast upon them. In one instance a document was even introduced for this purpose, and the witnesses sought to be impeached by it, and the memorialsts were denied all access to it, and this outrage upon the rights and privileges of witnesses was perpetrated before the formal disfranchisement of the complaints. Witnesses were introduced too in behalf of the defence, of the most questionable character, and testimony was adduced which was not only grossly deceptive but susceptible of the strongest disproof, yet the memorialists were refused the privilege of exposing the one and disproving the other. The court held, practically at least, that the memorialists and their witnesses were proper subjects for impeachment without the right of defending themselves, while the witnesses for the defence were held sacred and not to be assailed.

We hold that a verdict growing out of such proceedings is entitled to little weight with the public, and that any man strong in the consciousness of undeviating rectitude would feel but little flattered by it.

BOQUETTES.—We received two as fine boquettes from two as beautiful young ladies as ever graced a printing office. The sentiments were excellent. But——but, dear reader! they carried off something of more value than Boquettes—of more worth than India's Isle—the basis of our future happiness—yes, and in its place they have left an aching void. Cruel!

Condensed for the Northampton Democrat.

Congress.

Monday, April 27.

In the Senate, the French spoilation bill was further discussed.

In the House, Mr Ingersoll made a personal explanation in which he reiterated the charges he had before made against Mr Webster, of unlawfully using the secret service fund; of misapplying said fund to corrupt the party press; and of leaving the Department of State a defaulter to said fund.

Mr Ingersoll said he had found the papers on which these charges were made, in searching the archives of the State Department, as he had a right to do as chairman of foreign affairs, for other information, and had moved a call upon the President for the papers in order that the charges might be proved.

Upon the receipt of the President's answer to that call, he had, after asserting that the charges were true and susceptible of proof, determined to let the matter drop on his part, thinking that Mr Webster would demand an investigation. Instead of this however, he denied the charges and heaped additional vituperation on his head.

Mr Ingersoll said he thererore felt it his duty to bring forward the proofs of the charges he had made.

He then read from some memoranda which he had made, and asserted that Mr Webster had in the first twelve months of his administration of the State Department drawn from the secret service fund, which was properly in the custody of the "disbursing agent" of the Department, the sum of $15,000.

That this amount was drawn on orders payable to himself, and there was proof in the Department that the President did not sanction it.

He farther said that Mr Webster returned $5,000 of this money on the 23d of June, '42; $4,500 of it was settled by a President's certificate in July '42; and certain other allowances and repayments reduced the amount to about $2,100, in which sum he was a defaulter when he left the office, and he did not finally settle the acn't until within ten days of the inauguration of Mr Polk.

Mr Schenck moved that a committee of five be appointed to ascertain in what manner Mr Ingersoll has become possessed of information which the president had said could not be communicated to the House.

The Resolution was amended so as to direct the appointment of an additional committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charges made by Mr Ingersoll against Mr Webster, with a view to the impeachment of the latter if the charges should be proved; and as amended it was adopted without a division.

No business of importance was transacted during the remainder of the week in either house.

HIGHLY MERITORIOUS.—School District No. 12, Thorndike Village, at their School Meeting on Monday evening, voted to build a School House to cost not less than $2,500. It is to be erected forthwith, and before the opening of the summer school, which will probably commence in the month of June. The number of children in the district, between 4 and 16 is nearly 200, and we are happy to see the interest felt in their welfare, as evinced by the vote of the District on Monday evening. Thorndike is a growing village in wealth, enterprise and popultion, and we are rejoiced to witness this evidence of her determination to make her Common School what it should be—the *basis* of her future well-being. We may venture to urge what the building committee cannot be too careful to remember, the importance of judiciously constructed ventilators in the erection of the edifice.

☞ Answer to the Enigma in our last is William Blackstone. Correctly answered by Miss H. M. B., Miss J. D., A. P. and W. P., Palmer Depot; A. R. M., Spencer.—Answer to the Arithmetical Enigma is 100 yds. Correctly answered by A. R. M., Spencer, Mass.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Barre Gazette recommends its *political friend* Wright, to advertise among Navy supplies for *whitewash*,—to save His Agency we suppose.—Would it not be well to add *chlorate of lime* to save the man?

THE TELEGRAPH.—The workmen on the Telegraph between Springfield and Boston, passed through here the other day towards Boston, substituting glass knobs in the place of wooden blocks.

ACCIDENT.—We are informed that a young man by the name of Henry Potter, from Enfield, about 21 years of age, was going down hill on the top of a load of plaster and some potatoes, in Warren, with a pair of oxen and a horse, last week, when the tongue gave way causing the team to run down the hill, throwing Mr P. off, stunning him and breaking his back. After he came to he crawled to the horse, who was feeding by the road side, and tried to ride, some men who were passing at the time carried him to his uncle's in Warren.

Mr Kelley, being somewhat indisposed, has neglected to furnish an article for the two last numbers. He is in hopes however to be able to furnish one next week.

JUST PUBLISHED!

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!

First American, from the tenth English Edition.—Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. By W. T. Buchan, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

Price only 25 Cents.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the *Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs*—an outline of Dr. Buchan's *highly successful* method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—an account of his *new and powerful remedy*—and directions for *self-management and cure*, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experiment in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, *"a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice."*

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

☞ The following shows a case of Rheumatism cured with only one bottle of Hunt's Liniment.—The letter is addressed to Mr Stanton:

Yorktown, June 18, 1845.

Sir,—Having been cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism, which had rendered me almost helpless, and at the same time made me suffer great pain, I would offer my testimony in favor of the great properties which your celebrated External Remedy, Hunt's Liniment is possessed of. I only used one bottle, and with that I consider I have been saved from a protracted and severe illness. I am now attending to my business regularly, which is that of a Farmer. Your obedient serv't,

OLIVER VAN CORTLANDT.

The Liniment is sold by

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

Brighton Market.—*Monday, May 4.*

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser.]

At Market, 425 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week,) 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 300 Sheep, and 1540 Swine. 450 Swine and 30 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales were effected at higher prices, and we advance our quotations, viz—Extra $6 12 a 6 25; first quality 5 75 a $6; second $5 25 a 5 75; third 4 50 a 5 25.

Working Oxen—$70, $85, $97, 90, and $110.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $22, $25, $27, and $30.

Sheep—A lot sheared 1 75 to 2 50, a lot not sheared 4 75.

Swine—Small lots to peddle at 4 1-2 and 5 1-2c; a lot of old Hogs, Barrows 4 3-4 and 5c. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2c.

MARRIAGES.

In Bedford, Mass., Mr Charles Manning to Miss Melvina Hosmer, both of B.

We congratulate the happy couple on their union—hoping their jouurney through this life will be crowned with sunshine and flowers—that their happiness may commensurate with their prospects is the wish of a FRIEND.

In this town, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr Hodges Mr Eriot B. Arnold to Miss Clymena Pierce, both of Palmer.

In this town, on Wednesday the 29th, by Rev. Joseph Hodges, Mr L. A. Bailey to Miss Eliza Hamilton.

DEATHS.

In Brimfield, on the 30th ult. Festus Foster, Esq. aged 71 years.

In Monson, on the 4th inst. Joel Norcross, Esq., aged 70.

In Ware, April 30th, of consumption, James Omri, eldest son of Mr James and Ruth Snow, aged 27.

Yet mourn not that his soul
In youth's spring time has fled;
We could not wish to call him back,
Through life's dark path to tread.

Printers in N. Y. and Ohio, are requested to copy.

STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY,

—CALLED—

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Infallible Remedy

For Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contraction of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

Which has attendeded the application of this most

WONDERFUL MEDICINE

In curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named,—and the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the

THE AFFLICTED

to resort at once to the

ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

A YEAR has scarcely elapsed since I first introduced to the notice of the public, this WONDERFUL REMEDY, and in that short space of time, it has acquired a reputation that ranks it amongst medicines as a *great* External Remedy, the *first and best*. It has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty and many citizens of influence and wealth have united in recommending it to the Public's use, as a medicine that can be safely resorted to for speedy relief. The high character already attained by this popular medicine, has induced some base and evil minded persons to palm off a counterfeit as the genuine; and no doubt the country will be flooded with a spurious Hunt's Liniment. Be careful and examine well before you buy, and see you get

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Called HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefit you.

The low price at which it is sold enables every one, even the poorest to be benefitted by this excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich, to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle,) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony, arising from maimed limbs, distortions of the frame, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps, have already given up in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let no such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT, it has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent. Try it and despair not. But should you through carelessness or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourself only, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are incontestible.

GEO. E. STANTON.

Sing-Sing, Dec. 17, 1845.

AGENTS.—G. W. Callener, East Longmeadow; Samuel Leach, Wilbraham; Shaw & Chapman, So. Wilbraham; Norcross & Converse, Monson; J. C. Royce & Co. Wales; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

KEEP COOL.

Soda Water Drawn From Patent Stone Fountains.

THE Subscriber would respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Palmer Depot and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room for the above purpose, where he would be happy to receive calls from those wishing for this pleasant and healthy Summer Beverage.

For sale, with all the various kinds of Syrups, 1st Door west Palmer Hotel. C. G. BOWLES.

Palmer Depot, *April* 21. (15 tf.)

Public Notice!

WE, the subscribers, assessors of the town of Palmer, hereby notify and require the inhabitants of said Palmer and its vicinity, liable to taxation in said town, to bring in to the subscribers a true and perfect list of all their Polls and Estates, both Real and Personal, (not exempt from taxation) which they are liable to be taxed for in said town, on the first day of May, A. D. 1846.

P. S.—The subscribers will be in session at Ephraim Allen's Hotel, on Monday the 4th of May next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving said list, at which time said inhabitants are required to bring in said lists.

ABEL CALKINS,
JULIUS BURT,
WM. J. BLANCHARD, } Assessors of Palmer.

Palmer, April 21, 1846.

JOHN CURTIS & CO.,

OPPOSITE the Freight Depot Springfield, offer for sale the following articles, on the most liberal terms—

25 bbls. Linseed Oil;
50 " Sperm do.
20 " Whale do.
50 Hhds. Molasses;
100 Chests Teas of various kinds and qualities;
100 Boxes Soap at manufacturer's prices;
100 " Candles do. do.
50 Jars Maccaboy Snuff do. do.
20 Tierces Clover Seed;

—ALSO—

"E. S. B. & Co." "T. Kempshall," "M. Shepard," "Canal Mills," Agawam Mills, and various brands of Ohio, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Flour, for sale at the lowest market prices.

Springfield, April 22, 1846. 15-3t

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE subscriber having purchased of C. D. Bailey his interest in the late firm, will continue to manufacture all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

He tenders his thanks to the customers for their heretofore liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. J. S. BAILEY.

Palmer Depot, April 3, 1846. 14-6t

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY a boy 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice. 14 J. S. BAILEY.

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF

English, German, French and American

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—ALSO—

In ready made clothing, and Gents' furnishing goods, at the

Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS AND FEATHERS,

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Drugs, Medicines, and Paints,

W. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Flour, Salt, Lime, &c., &c.,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,

North side of the Railroad,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and warranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. S. & C. D. BAILEY, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment to J. S. Bailey, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

J. S. BAILEY,
C. D. BAILEY.

Palmer Depot, April 3, 1846.

Wanted!

3 THOUSAND feet first rate Butternut Boards, in exchange for Furniture or cash.

A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, April 1. 12

Particular Notice.

THE Examining School Committee of Palmer, will meet for the examination of teachers, at the School House near Palmer Depot, on Saturday the 2d of May next at 10 o'clock, P. M. All expecting to teach are requested to be present.

Per order of the Committee.

Palmer, April 22, 1846.

Brass Clocks,

OF superior quality, both alarm and common movements, beautifully cased and warranted first rate Time Keepers. For sale low by

5 A. BLODGETT.

100 Packages Tea.

THE subscribers having just received a large invoice of Y. H. Ning Yong, Souc, and O. H. Tea, are now prepared to sell at Wholesale or Retail, at prices much less than ever before offered in this place. Merchants and others wishing to purchase tea by the package, are informed they can do so of us as low as they can buy in Boston, with the addition of the freight. Please call and examine for yourselves at the depot store.

6 McGILVRAY & CO.

Sugars.

BROWN HAVANNA, St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans, Lump and Crushed Sugars, for sale at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Depot Store.

The Truth Demonstrated!

ALL ARE CONCERNED!!

IT has become an admittted fact that McGILVRAY & CO., sell Dry Goods cheaper than any other concern in Western Massachusetts. This being established, we would again invite the attention of all visiting this place to our entire new stock of Goods, bought during the past week at the New York and Boston Markets—at the lowest cash prices. We lay claim to no superiority in buying any more than our prices will attest to. But our Goods are bought! and will be offered at prices so low as will insure their speedy sale. Unparalleled inducements will positively be offered to all to trade. Our stock far surpasses in amount brilliancy and richness any we have ever exhibited before. It would be useless to endeavor to detail all the items in an advertisement. We must be content in giving a promiscuous idea of them, leaving the rest enveloped in mystery—to be revealed by examination.

SILKS! SILKS!

Choice styles Armure Gro D' Alger Camelion, Shaded and Fancy Silks, of all widths and colors with Blacks and Blue Blacks.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Long and Square Cashmere, Printed and wrought—Brocha Shawls all sizes and qualities—3 Cartons 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 Stradella in colors and Black,—5 Cartons Barrage Shawls and Scarfs of all the various qualities and styles,—10-4 Repped Ottomans, some splendid as low as $7,00.

DRESS GOODS.

50 pieces very superior styles Organda Muslins—Balzorines, Muslins, Ginghams, Lawns and other thin Goods; 100 pieces Cashmeres, Corded Ottomans, Crape and Muslin De Laines, Corded Robes, and many other Goods to numerous to particularize.

MOURNING GOODS,

Receive particular attention—desirable styles, Silks, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Balzorines, Muslins, Ginghams, De Laines, &c., all of which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

PRINTS.

200 pieces Prints, new Spring styles from 6 to 25c per yard—some of which are very handsome.

CLOTHS.

The best stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, and Tailor's trimmings ever offered in this place. All of which will be sold as low as the same article can be bought in Springfield, Worcester or Boston. For proof of which please call and examine.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Superior mixed Croton Coatings, Black, do., do., Plain, Mixed, Checked and Striped Gambroons, Cottonades, Denims, Grass Cloths, Brown Linens, Cotton Checks, &c., &c.

White Goods, &c.

Some very beautiful designs figured Muslin, Dress Patterns, Jaconette, Swiss and India Book Muslins of all textures, Plain checked and figured Cambrics—20 ps. Tambo wrought Muslins for Curtains, splendid styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ladies' Fancy Cravats, Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, and Tabs,—Rich Bonnet, Cap and Taffata Ribbons,—Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs.,—Broad and narrow Linen, Lisle and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Fringes, Gimps, Victoria Cords, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Threads &c., &c.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

White and Brown Sheetings, all widths, from the best Manufactories in the country, Linen Table Covers all sizes, Colored Brown and Damask, Irish Linens of all widths qualities and prices—Counterpanes 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 and 14-4, all qualities,—some very superior designs,—Tickings all kinds and prices.

Much attention paid to the sale of Feathers,—our arrangements are such for obtaining them that we can afford to sell much less than others in this vicinity, and all buying may be assured they will get a nice article. Our

Crockery, Looking-Glass & Carpet Rooms,

Have just been replenished with all the new and desirable patterns in market—together with our former stock, makes it not only three times as large but proportionally cheaper than any other in the place. Have also in store a choice lot of Silver Spoons Knives and Forks, &c., &c.

10 CASES NEW SPRING STYLE HATS,

All qualities—5 cases Calf Boots—5 cases Shoes—200 pairs Ladies Kid Ties and Buskins—Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, Sun Shades, &c., &c.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Good assortment of Medicines, Patented and Unpatented—Dye Woods of all kinds—200 Reams Emery Paper.

GROCERIES!!

10 Hhds. Molasses;
5 " New Orleans Sugar;
5 " Puerto Rico do.;
5 Boxes Brown Havana;
4 Bbls. E. Boston Crushed;
70 Chests Teas different kinds;
3000 lbs. Tobacco;
30 Jars Macoboy Snuff;
500 lbs. Scotch do.;
Spices all kinds;
100 Casks Nails;
20 Boxes Soap;
10 Bags Coffee;
300 Bush. Amer. Salt;
200 bush. Turks Island do.;
2000 lbs. Lard in kegs and barrels;
50 Boxes Baisins;
5 Casks, do.;
10 Boxes T. D. Pipes;
Dried Beef;
Ham;
10 bbls. Clear Pork;
10 " Mess do.;
200 Bags Daisy Salt;
50 " Rock do.;
200 Bbls. Flour different brands;
Pittsfield Lime.

FISH.

2000 lbs. Codfish;
10 Barrels Mackerel;
10 half do.;
10 quarter do.;
25 Kits do.;
Salmon, Trout, &c.

PAINTS & OILS.

5 Bbls. Sperm Oil;
10 do. Whale "
1000 Galls. English and Amer. Linseed do.
4000 lbs. Pure Ground Lead;
2000 " Extra do. do.;
1000 " No. 1, do. do.;
200 " Paris Green;
40 " Chrome do.;
500 " Venitian Red;
500 " French Yellow;
25 " Prussian Blue;
50 " Terra D' Sienna;
50 " Chrome Yellow;
500 " Red Lead;
200 " Litharge;
50 " Umber;
2000 " Whiting and Paris white;
10 " Copper Bronze;
10 " Pack's Gold Leaf;
10 " Chinese Vermillion.

We would inform all who purchase Flour in this place, that our arrangements are such that we can sell as low as the lowest. To Painters and others, we would say we will sell the article of White Lead, less than they can obtain it from any other source—we have it of the Manufacturer in large quantities and can sell from 1-2 to 1c pr pound than those who buy under different circumstances. The article of Lead we now offer is of a very superior quality and warranted.

The subscribers take this opportunity of tending their unfeigned thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, since they commenced in business, and hope to merit and receive an extension of the same.

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

Palmer Depot, April 30, 1846.

POETRY.

To Mrs. C. M. E.

BY MISS CAROLINE F. ORNE.

When the wild wind low with soft notes is swelling,
Bearing the busy hum of honey bee,
Rustling the woodbine leaves around our dwelling,
Then, dearest friend, I think of thee.

When the sweet melody of song is gushing
In the low plaintive notes I love to hear,
When Æolus is o'er the harp-strings rushing,
Now sounding softly sweet, now ringing clear;

When delicate flowers their fairy tints revealing,
Peep from their sheltering leaves with timid e'e,
When faintest odors from their cups are stealing,
Then dearest friend, I think of thee.

When the bright sun in gorgeous splendor beaming,
Withdraws his ling'ring rays of glory bright—
When through the heavens the golden stars are gleaming
With far off beams of faint and trembling light;

When slumber's hand on childhood's eye-lid pressing,
Draws its fringed curtain o'er the weary eye;
When gentle dews the thirsty flowers are blessing—
Then, oh, beloved one! then for thee I sigh!

When midnight's lonely vigil I am keeping,
And the faint lamp lights the surrounding gloom,
Gleams o'er the face of one in silence sleeping,
Then memory wanders to that little room,

Where we so oft in converse sweet remaining,
Forgot the hours that speed their rapid flight,
And at the parting time with sweet complaining,
Chid for its haste the speedy-footed night.

Those times are past! those hours are fled for ever!
In that sweet home we ne'er again shall be;
Yet only thou, oh, dearest one! canst sever
The links that bind me best beloved! to thee.

Please to Ring the Bell.

I'll tell you a secret that's not in Tom Moore;
Young love likes to knock at a pretty girl's door;
So he called upon Lucy—'twas just ten o'clock,
Like a spruce single man, with a smart double knock.

Now a handmaid, whatever her fingers be at,
Will run like a puss when she hears a rat-tat!
So Lucy ran up—and in two seconds more,
Had questioned the stranger, and opened the door.

The meeting was bliss, but the parting was woe,
For the time, it will come, when such comers must go;
So she kiss'd him and said—(the poor innocent thing!)—
"The next time you come, love, pray come with a ring."

For The Sentinel.

Enigma.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 5, 9, 1, 10, 3, is one of the U. States;
My 6, 9, 8, 9, is a large town in South America;
My 11, 1, 2, 11, 1, 2, 10, 9, 3, 1, is a town in Ohio;
My 4, 8, 1, 12, is a large lake;
My 6, 9, 3, 10, 9, is a city in Asia;
My 5, 12, 1, 10, 9, 5, is a large river in Asia;
My whole is the greatest curse that ever followed man. E. W. R.

☞ An answer is requested.

HUMOROUS.

"I shall be at home next Sunday night," the young lady said, when she followed her beau to the door, who seemed to be somewhat wavering in his attachment.—"So shall I," was his reply.

When I have a cold in my head, said a gentleman in company, I am always remarkably *dull and stupid*. You are much to be pitied then Sir, replied another, for I don't remember ever to have seen you *without a cold* in your head.

A hungry Scotchman took up a raw egg, cracked the shell, and was raising it to his mouth, when his ear was suddenly saluted by the shrill pipe of an unborn chicken.—"Ye spake too late," cried Sawney, and down went the pullet, feathers and all.

In speaking of the transmigration of souls, a dandy wittily observed, that he remembered being the golden calf. "And now you've only lost the gilding," replied a lady.

A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra. "I cannot exactly tell," said he, "but I think I once passed it on the coach."

An Irishman being asked which was the oldest, he or his brother, replied, "I am the oldest, but if my brother lives three years, we shall be both of an age."

The following sign may be seen in Salisbury, Eng.—"Table bear sold here." A wag asked if the *bear* was the man's own *bruin*.

Alexander the Great seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a parcel of human bones, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "That which I cannot find," was the reply—"the difference between your father's bones and those of his slaves."

It is said that however well young ladies may be versed in Grammar, but very few of them can *decline* matrimony.

Why is a hen sitting like a cargo on board of a ship? Because she is in the *hatch-way*.

Why is a musquito like a boarding-house keeper? Because he presents his bill before it is called for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To make Home Happy.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man to whom her beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lessons. Let him too be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasing objects—in decorating it within and without with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant their minds and souls, in the way proposed, with the seeds of prosperity.

Education of Females.

There is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration; to learn how to grow old gracefully, is perhaps one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to woman. And, it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded they may have been, they will be wanted now.

When admirers fall away, and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven to retire into itself, and if it find no entertainment at home, will be driven back again into the world with increased force. Yet, forgetting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth? Do we not educate them for a crowd, and not for themselves?—for show, and not for use?—for time, and not for eternity?

A Brother.

An amiable and virtuous brother, is a dear relation and a choice companion among sisters younger than himself. Always he is their friend, often their counselor, and not unfrequently their main protector. To that brother, a sister is held dear by a thousand ties, and he is often enabled to give her counsel, such as no other one can. A sister's reputation is sacred in the heart of a brother, and he will even peril his own life in defence of her character. Let a villain attempt to sully her fair fame, and her brother is seen in the defensive; turning a withering look at the cowardly assailant. The miserable detractor of virtuous character, cowers under the scathing scan of that faithful brother.

Fair reader, have you been somewhat interested of late in a certain young gentleman, who at home occupies the place of a brother? Try, if possible, to mark one or two things in relation to him. Is he kind, affectionate and attentive to his sisters? Has he a mother? Is he kind, obedient and obliging to her? Where these traits of character develope themselves in a young gentleman, rest assured he will make a kind and faithful husband. But if he is inattentive and cold towards his sisters, you have reason to fear he will become so to you, if you should chance to take him for your husband.—*E. Messen.*

Parental Partialities.

Parents can never be too carefully avoid showing a distinction between children in the distribution of their affection. Parental love, during infancy and youth should be the patrimony of all, and—so far as human infirmity will allow—like the kindly dews of heaven, which descend equally "on the just and on the unjust." The faults of early years should not be visited by a withdrawal of affection from the wayward child, nor should a naturally amiable disposition entitle its possessor to that interest in a parent's heart, which excludes others who have the same claim of consanguinity. We of course only refer to the commencement of life; for the parental love of after years assuredly is justly influenced by the conduct of our offspring. To the inexperienced in such ties, it may appear a task hard of fulfillment to guard against the forward behavior of children influencing our bearing towards them; yet, strange to say, here is not the error that so often spreads jealousy and dissension in families. It is not the natural yearning of the heart towards the most amiable—no, it is the bestowal of our partial affection on one child in preference to another, from the accident of sex, or from being the youngest or the oldest born—from form or feature, or the early indications of intellect. Here the election is made by the father and mother, often to the ruin of the favorite child; and it may generally be remarked, that the favored of a parent under such circumstances is the first to make that heart ache, the partiality of which was so unjustly engrossed.

Courtship among the Pawnee Indians.

Suppose the young lady arrived at the age when the short usurpation of Cupid is to be succeeded by the absolute monarchy of Hymen, the ceremony to be observed is, as far as we can learn, nearly as follows:—

When the lover wishes to break the ice, he comes to her father's tent uninvited, and sits on the corner of the mat for a considerable time, then rises, and goes away without speaking. This is the preliminary step in courtship, answering perhaps to the first gentle pressure of the hand—the first blushing hesitation in address—the first mutual glance of understanding. But we are treading on dangerous ground, and must proceed no further with these drawing-room "preliminaries."

After a few days the young man returns, wearing his buffalo-robe with the hair outwards, and again sits down silent in the corner of the tent; this is a regular proposal; if the father is determined to reject him at once, no skin is placed for him to sit on, and no meat is offered to him; but if he approves of the match, these usual rites of hospitality are observed, and he tells the young man that he will give a feast to obtain the consent of all his daughter's connexions, and advises him also to do the same by his relations; should both of these feasts terminate favorably, the young man presents himself once more before his bride at the door of her tent, then turns round and walks slowly off towards his own; she rises and follows him—the marriage is then complete. If she remain sitting, it is a sign that her family decline the match. As soon as he reaches home, he sends her father the marriage present, or, rather, the *purchase money for his wife* (indeed it is neither more nor less,) the amount of which is already pretty well ascertained by the father-in-law, and which consists of horses, blankets, or robes, according to the wealth or respectability of the contracting parties.

The most extraordinary part of this matrimonial affair is, that, having married the elder sister, he has a right to marry all the younger ones as they successively attain the proper age. Nor is this at all unusual; on the contrary, it is a common practice, as the husband thereby secures so many additional slaves, and can obtain so much more corn, dried meat, dressed skins, &c., all of which are the result of female labor. When the second sister became marriageable, or, rather, when it suits his fancy or convenience to take her, sends her father a horse, or other proportionate present, and she comes over to his lodge; and so on with the other sisters. We have seen several chiefs who have in this manner married a whole family; the eldest wife being the greatest drudge, and the youngest being generally the favorite sultana, and, consequently, doing the least work.

How to get rid of a Tin Pedlar.

There was a certain pedlar of tin ware who traversed this city, to dispose of notions to such as were willing to bargain. He was a persevering trader, and never suffered himself to be puffed off with a short answer. One house in particular, he continued to visit in spite of continued rebuffs, and assurances that nothing was wanted, they never bought goods in that way. Nevertheless he made his calls steadily with each regular round, until he became a regular pest; and in reply to the information that it was useless to call, he made known his purpose to do so just as often as he pleased.

One bitter cold day the house bell rang, and the good lady made all haste to get her hands from the dough in which they were busy to answer the call. When she went, there stood the everlasting pedlar.

"Any tin ware wanting to-day, ma'am?"

"Have you any tin kitchens?"

"Yes ma'am;" and away he went to bring samples, chuckling at the idea that his zeal was to be successful at last, "there is nothing," muttered he, "like hangin' on any how."

The kitchens were brought, and tin pans were next inquired for. The pans were brought, and other articles enumerated to the number of seven different kinds, until a goodly portion of the pedlar's load had been transferred to the house.

"Is there any thing more that you want ma'am?"

"O no; I don't want any of those. I only asked you if you had them; I didn't say I wanted them."

The pedlar was fairly "sold," and for a moment he felt like getting angry but the idea rather tickled him, and he commenced returning his wares to his cart without uttering a word. He then mounted and rode off, satisfied that for once a tin pedlar had met his match. He has never called at that house since.—*Boston Star.*

☞ Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks, that "when a friend is carried to his grave, we at once find an excuse for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments, which before glided off our minds without impression, a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly wish, for his return; not so much that we may receive, as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense kindness which before we never understood.

A Hint to Girls.

We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we hear ladies take particular pains to impress us with the idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to incase their delicate hands.—Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus-pocus, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the King's French, may be a good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that kind usually found in very shallow water. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

A Good Character.

A good character is to a young man, what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it; he can build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity, a helping hand will never be wanted—but let a single part of this be defective, and you go a hazard, amidst doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years, centres in, and is derived from a good character.—Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable.

A Modern Newton.

A debating society out in Michigan has lately submitted for discussion the subject "does the world go round or does it not."—The chairman remarked that he did not propose it because there was any doubt on the subject but to "fetch out" the orators. After the first speaker had occupied about ten minutes in the discussion, he sat down and was succeeded by one of the lights of the town, who delivered himself thus:—

"If the world was round it wouldn't be regular and even as it is. After you had travelled a little ways, you'd begin to slide, and slide, and bymby you'd tumble off at the edge if you didn't ketch a holt on something to hold on by. And then they talk of sailing round the world! Why if the world was round and went round as they say it does, the capting wouldn't have nothing to do, but tie his vessel to a tree and it'd go round of itself! My opponent has asked if the world does not go round how does the sun get round to the right place again? I answer for a very plain reason, *its so dark you can't see it!*

"Time," said the chairman, and the young man sat down, and it was several minutes before he recovered from the sudden shock his imagination had experienced—like several of the orators in Congress, who, at the expiration of the hour, are frequently lost in the obfuscation of their own ideas.

Education.

The following brief but beautiful passage occurs in an article in Frazer's Magazine:

Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or brother's noble acts of forbearance—with hands full of flowers in green daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good, to God himself.

Maxims.

Persevere against discouragements.
Keep your temper.
Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand.
Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.
Never be in a hurry.
Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of a conviction.
Rise early, and be an economist of time.
Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some.
Be guarded in course, attentive, an slow to speak.
Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.
Rather set than follow examples.

A Yankee.—"We are in haste," says an American writer; "we finish our education on the run; we marry on the wing; we make a fortune at a stroke, and lose it in the same manner—make and lose in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour; our soul, a high-pressure engine; our life is a shooting star, and death overtakes us like a flash of lightning."

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.
Triumphant success of
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of life
The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy, for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

Dr Buchan is a distinguished philanthropist and Elder of the society of Friends, and member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, celebrated for his valuable discoveries in the treatment of Scrofulous Consumption. The Hungarian Balsam is a purely vegetable compound, composed chiefly of a Hungarian Gum, of wonderful power in pulmonary diseases.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians, as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the Lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the only source of Hope.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent Street, London, in Bottles and cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By special appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, Boston, Mass, sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 11-1y

A large assortment of the most valuable
FAMILY MEDICINES!
Among which are Trull's, Norman's (Peruvian,) Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', and Russell's Bitters. Hull's, Gardner's, Wright's, Brandreth's, Lescur's, Smith's (sugar coated,) Persian, Phinney's, Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps' (Tomato and Cough,) Gridley's, Peters', Hitchcock's, Russell's, United States and various other Pills.

Whittemore's Vegetable Syrup for Diarrhœa, &c. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, an invaluable remedy for Worms. Becannon's Pulmonary Syrup, Covert's Balm of Life, Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, Ames' Cough Syrup, Moore's Essence of Life, Down's Elixir, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Egyptian Eye Wash, Catarrh Snuff, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam, Michaux's Freckle Wash, Brandreth's and Gridley's Liniment, Opodeldoc, Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, Root's German Ointment. Griswold's, Sweet's, Essex's, Sherman's Bettis' and Hebrew Plasters.

Sherman's, Fales', and Peters' Medicated Lozenges, Castor Oil, Hot Drops, Tooth Powders, Hair Tonics, Essences, &c., &c.

Warranted Genuine, for sale by
3 A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, 1846.

Depot Cabinet Warehouse.
THE subscriber would inform his patrons that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet Ware, and would invite all those about to purchase any article in his line to call and examine his assortment. Among which are the following—
Grecian, Work, Card, Centre & Dining
Tables; Work, Wash and Light Stands; Grecian, French and Common Bureaus; French and Common Bedsteads; Grecian, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, &c., &c. His Furniture is of the best
MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,
and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other establishment in the county. Call ann examine and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been favored, would solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work done at short notice. A. H. LONGLEY.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY.
N. H. Downe's Vegetable
BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
A MOST valuable medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding, and all diseases of the Lungs. It promotes expectoration, by which means the irritation of the Lungs is immediately stopped; and by its Balsamic properties effects a speedy cure—as can be attested by thousands of individuals in New England and the other States, (certificates shown if desired.)
For sale by A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 29, 1846. 2

Wanted!
IN exchange for goods or cash,
1000 bushels Corn;
1000 " Rye;
3000 " Oats;
for which the highest prices will be paid.
McGILVRAY & CO.

CARPENTER & JOBBING SHOP.
THE subscriber having opened a new Carpenter and Jobbing Shop, near Palmer Depot, on the first of April next, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line of business, with which he may be favored. He designs to finish after the latest and most approved style of
Architecture, Drafts, Plans, and Elevations,
executed with neatness. Also, Bills of Timber and Lumber. All work entrusted to his hands will be done with despatch and in a
WORKMANLIKE MANNER,
and by attention to business and faithfulness in the performance of all orders, he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.
7-3m N. W. PRIME.

HARD WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C.
THE subscriber is receiving his spring supply of Hard Ware, Tools, and every article in the Hard Ware line, which will be sold at Hartford and Poston prices, with the difference of freight only.—Also, Prouty's
CELEBRATED BOSTON PLOUGHS,
which go ahead of any Plough as to workmanship, easy draught, &c., doing the work well. For sale at manufacturer's prices.
Also, constantly on hand a splendid article of
PICKER & LACE LEATHER,
for manufacturers. S. C. REMIS.
Exchange Building, Main street.
Springfield, March 20, 1846. 11-3t

NOTICE!
THE subscriber informs the public, that he still continues to manufacture
Bonnets & Artificial Flowers,
in all their varieties suitable for the spring trade.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine previous to purchasing elsewhere. Bonnets repaired at the shortest notice. E. P. TUCKER.
Belchertown, March 23d, 1846. 11-6t

Job Printing!
Palmer Depot Printing Establishment.
SOUTH OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD DEPOT.

The subscribers, having an extensive assortment of materials in the
Jobbing Department,
are now prepared to do all kinds of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
in the neatest style, such as
CATALOGUES, HANDBILLS,
SERMONS, BILL-HEADS,
TOWN REPORTS, CIRCULARS,
TOWN RECORDS, LEGAL BLANKS,
BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, &c., &c.
Managers of Balls and Parties will be supplied at short notice, with
CARDS OF INVITATION,
in style superior to anything of the kind heretofore executed. The Materials of this Establishment are all new and of the latest City styles.

☞ All Orders for the Paper, or Job Work, sent by Mail, Stage Drivers, or otherwise, will be faithfully executed, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscribers having at their command as good an assortment of Type as in the County, they flatter themselves they will receive a good share of the public patronage.
WHITTEMORE & TENNEY.
Palmer Depot, Mass., Jan. 1846.

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!
FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint and Bleeding at the Lungs.
Read the following certificates.

NEW YORK, March, 1845.
Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am happy publicly to state, for the information of every body, the wonderful effects of your TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, 375 Bowery, on myself. About five years since, all my acquaintances about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure from fixed consumption, which seemed to mark me as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six months almost incessant, preventing me from sleeping more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, expectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I commenced using this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being cured, I was so much relieved by it. In my case it acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well, and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and cheerfully do advise most sincerely all persons affected with consumption by all means to use steadily *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, 375 Bowery, and, my word for it, they will be cured. I can be seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the Democratic Advocate, Wilmington, L. I.
Yours truly, A. N. CHAPIN.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.
Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured entirely by one bottle of *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, of 375 Bowery.
(Signed) ISAAC P. BALDWIN.
Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.
H. C. TOWNER, Com. of Deeds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.
Dear Doctor.—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a number of years with a disease of the lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and owing to the weakness of my constitution, which age had materially impaired, felt that I could not much longer baffle the disease. At this time I was recommended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. I did so, and by its efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost restored to health, as much so as the infirmities of old age would permit. All those why are afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Liver, I would especially urge to avail themselves of this sovereign remedy. This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.
JOHN GARRET.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to send you, with permission to publish.
Yours truly, J. & A. SNYDER.
N. B. Price reduced. Large bottles, $1.50—small bottles $1.00.
Agents, D. F. McGilvray & Co., Palmer Depot; George Nye, Belchertown; W. N. Packard, Monson. 1y1

THE PILES!
A Cure for Life Guarantied!
DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY
For the Cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder: Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an *Internal Remedy*—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent*.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the *Electuary* was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation and Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Impurities of the Blood.—For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the skin and Scrofulas affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's *Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

To Married Ladies.—Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all Inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Cure for Life Guarantied.—The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions *a cure for life is guarantied*.

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

Cards! Cards!
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN wishing for Visiting or Business Cards, can be supplied at short notice, with or without printing, at this office.